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WEEK DAYS.	
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
8.00 " " 10.00 " "	" " 10 " "
10.00 " " 11.00 " "	" " 15 " "
11.00 " " 12.00 noon	" " 15 " "
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m.	" " 10 " "
1.00 p.m. to 2.00 " "	" " 15 " "
2.00 " " 3.00 " "	" " 15 " "
3.00 " " 4.00 " "	" " 15 " "
4.00 " " 5.00 " "	" " 15 " "
5.00 " " 6.00 " "	" " 10 " "
NIGHT CARS.	
8.50 p.m. and 9.00 p.m.	9.20 to 11.00 p.m.
Every Half-Hour.	
11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m.	Every Quarter-Hour.
SUNDAYS.	
7.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
10.30 " " 11.00 " "	" " 10 " "
11.30 " " 12.00 noon	" " 15 " "
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m.	" " 10 " "
1.00 p.m. to 5.30 " "	" " 15 " "
5.30 " " 8.00 " "	" " 10 " "
8.00 " " 8.30 " "	" " 15 " "
8.30 " " 9.00 " "	" " 10 " "

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Length on Keel Blocks	510 feet	350 "	724 feet
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Two Floating Cranes of 60 and 20 tons each, besides 150 tons Giant Crane.

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Max. Length of Ship taken in	460 feet	"	680 feet
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are closely connected with each other, enabling them to co-operate in the prompt execution  
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TUESDAY, May 22nd.	The Latest Daly's Theatre Success "THE HAPPY DAY."
WEDNESDAY, May 23rd.	"THE BING BOYS ARE HERE," From the Alhambra Theatre.
THURSDAY, May 24th.	"THE GIRL FROM CIROS," The Latest Garrick Success.
FRIDAY, May 25th.	FAREWELL PERFORMANCE "THE GIRL IN THE TAXI," From the Lyric Theatre.

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Full particulars and application forms for membership may be had from all the Banks or from the undersigned:—

\$20,000, No. 616  
8,000, " 48  
6,250, " 38  
5,100, " 244  
4,000, " 615  
3,000, " 460, 563  
2,500, " 598, 85, 603  
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1,200, " 811  
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301, 408, 409, 516, 189, 249,  
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Total ..... \$123,630  
1st List ..... 39,100  
2nd List ..... 10,230  
3rd List ..... 62,075  
4th List ..... 210,295

Total amount received  
to date ..... \$445,440

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF  
CANTON, LIMITED.  
(Hon. Treasurers and Secretaries.)  
Hongkong, 12th May, 1917.

MAILS VIA SIBERIA STOPPED.  
The British Postmaster at Shanghai  
has announced the receipt of cable  
instructions to stop the despatch of mails  
via Siberia. All mails that formerly  
went via Siberia will be despatched by  
way of Canada. Other mails will go  
forward as in the past.

HONGKONG HARBOUR.  
FURTHER REGULATIONS.

The Gazette contains regulations made by H.E. the Governor relating to the control of the Harbours, Ports and Territorial Waters of the Colony, and the movements of vessels. These are as follows:—

(1.) The use of wireless telegraphy of any description whatsoever is prohibited.

(2.) Vessels fitted with wireless telegraph apparatus shall lower their aerial wires on arrival within the waters of the Colony, and shall disconnect their aerial wires from the hulliards and from the operating room, except in the case referred to in paragraph (3) of this regulation.

(3.) If a master switch is fitted in the captain's cabin, upon arrival within the waters of the Colony, the aerial wires shall be disconnected and shall be carried to earth near the same, and all lead listeners shall be locked up in the captain's cabin. Upon the arrival of an examination officer, the master switch shall be sealed up under the direction of the examination officer.

(4.) If there is no master switch in the captain's cabin, the wireless telegraph house shall be locked and sealed under the direction of the examination officer.

(5.) No seal placed in accordance with the provisions of this regulation shall be removed without the permission of an examination officer.

(1.) Unless otherwise directed by an examination officer, all vessels intending to enter the Port shall proceed to one of the examination anchorages and there anchor, and unless otherwise directed by an examination officer no vessel shall enter the Port unless it has been passed through an examination anchorage.

(2.) Except with the permission of an examination officer, no person shall board or leave any vessel, no boat shall be lowered from any vessel, and no communication whatsoever by signals or otherwise shall be held with the shore or with any other vessel from any vessel, which is either proceeding to an examination anchorage or is in an examination anchorage.

(3.) Except with the permission of an examination officer, no vessel shall anchor cables or be moved after it has anchored in the examination anchorage, unless compelled by stress of weather or other circumstances imperilling the safety of the vessel.

(4.) The examination anchorages shall be the areas notified from time to time in the Gazette in that behalf.

(1.) No junk shall leave the Port except under the authority of a written permit from the Harbour Office, which shall be valid only as specified therein.

(2.) Native sailing or rowing boats leaving the Port shall close the examination vessel for inspection.

(3.) No other vessel shall leave the Port except under the authority of a written pass, signed by the Officer in charge of the Examination Service, which shall be valid only as specified therein.

(4.) Every vessel shall stop when called upon to do so by any examination officer or by any examination battery, and every vessel shall comply with any other direction given by an examination officer.

(1.) If the examination vessels are withdrawn on account of bad weather, river steamers arriving at the Western entrance and wishing to enter the Port shall hoist the international signal P.D., "Permission is urgently requested to enter harbour." This signal will be acknowledged by the examination battery at Stonecutters hoisting the international answering pennant. Upon the examination battery at Stonecutters hoisting the international signal T.X.A., "Proceed into harbour," the incoming vessel shall proceed West of Stonecutters and shall anchor North of that island to the Eastward of a line joining the West point of Stonecutters and the Torpedo Pier at Lai Chi Kok.

(2.) While anchored in the above mentioned position no such vessel shall hold any communication whatsoever with the shore or with any other vessel.

(3.) Upon the weather moderating every such vessel which is so anchored shall proceed West of Stonecutters to the examination anchorage, and shall remain there until it has been examined and passed into Port in the usual manner.

THE EASTERN MEN AND THE WAR.

Mr. H. F. Rankin, who was formerly chairman of the Shamen British Concession, Amoy, is now at work in the Food Controller's Department.

THE MAXIMUM PRICE OF RICE IN NORTH BORNEO.

The North Borneo Official Gazette of April 21st, 1917, contains the maximum price at which rice may be sold at any port in the State served by a direct service of steamers from Singapore to Hongkong shall be \$9 a picul and at any other port or place within the State such maximum price shall be \$8 a picul, with a surcharge, to be approved in writing by the Resident, equivalent to the cost of freight and transport from such other port or place to the place of sale.

In the House of Lords on March 21st the Duke of Marlborough announced that the Government was now using 100 American motor tractors, 50 " Caterpillars " manufactured for Russia, and 430 motor tractors lent by private owners. These were capable of ploughing 300 acres daily.

## COMPANY REPORT.

## THE CHINA-BORNEO CO., LTD.

The report for presentation to the shareholders at the fourteenth ordinary meeting to be held on Friday next states:—  
The balance at the credit of profit and loss account is ..... \$76,739.53  
From this has to be deducted:—  
Fees to Consulting Committee ..... 4,000.00

Leaving available for appropriation ..... \$72,739.53  
The Consulting Committee recommend that a dividend of 60 cents per share on the subscribed capital be paid to shareholders:—  
Write off launches and lights ..... 8,000.00  
Write off Hongkong saw mills ..... 5,000.00  
Write off Sandakan saw mills ..... 7,000.00  
Write off plant account ..... 3,000.00  
Write off Sandakan engine works ..... 6,000.00  
Write off timber concessions ..... 1,000.00  
Carry forward ..... 15,139.53

Mr. J. W. C. Bonnar, on leaving the Colony, resigned his seat on the Consulting Committee, and Mr. A. O. Lang was invited to fill his place. This appointment requires the confirmation of shareholders.  
In accordance with the Articles of Association Mr. A. E. Griffin retires from the Consulting Committee but offers himself for re-election.

## SERVICE BADGES.

## APPLICATIONS FROM THE COLONIES.

The Gazette contains a despatch from the Secretary of State relative to the awarding of silver Service Badges, under the following conditions:—

(1.)—To be awarded to those officers and soldiers who, having served at home or abroad since 4th August, 1914, have, for age or physical incapacity, retired, relinquished their commission, or been discharged from the Service, such incapacity being due to wounds or to sickness caused by military service.

(2.)—The award to include all troops British, Indian and Colonial.

(3.)—To be worn only with plain clothes on the right breast or on the right lapel of the jacket.

(4.)—To be accompanied by a certificate bearing the same serial number. The certificate always to be in possession when the badge is worn.

(5.)—The badge will also be awarded to members of Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service, Regular Reserve and Territorial Force, Queen Alexandra's Military Nursing Service for India, and members of Voluntary Aid Detachments who have quitted the Service under the conditions noted in (1).

Also to civil practitioners regularly appointed to perform military duties and to other civilians who have occupied positions normally held by officers or other ranks of the Royal Army Medical Corps under a fixed agreement for a period of service, who have been forced to resign from physical incapacity caused by military service.

Applications belonging to any overseas forces other than those of the self-governing Dominions, including the local forces of any Colony or Protectorate, should make application as follows:—

(a) If they are in the United Kingdom, to the Colonial Office.

(b) If not in the United Kingdom, to the Governor of the Colony or Protectorate in which they enlisted.

All applications under this heading will pass through the Colonial Office to the War Office; and the Army Council will arrange for the actual issue of each badge.

JAPAN PROHIBITS TRADING WITH THE ENEMY.

NEW REGULATIONS COME INTO FORCE THIS MONTH.

An Imperial Ordinance prohibiting Japanese trade with enemy subjects was promulgated in the Official Gazette of April 24th. The ordinance, which will be enforced beginning May 14th, prohibits Japanese from trading with enemy countries, enemy subjects, enemy juridical persons, those living in enemy countries or persons whose principal object is to have business in an enemy country, and interests which are either wholly or partially controlled by enemy subjects or which the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce has publicly announced to be under enemy influence.

In case a Japanese subject wants to import any products of enemy countries or articles passing through enemy countries, except those which the authorities exempt from the act, he must obtain permission from the government. Violation of the clauses of the ordinance is punishable by imprisonment for less than one year or a fine of not more than 200 yen.

Speaking of the Act, Mr. Oka, Director of the Bureau of Commerce in the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, says that the regulations have been prepared as the first step toward the fulfilment of the suggestions reached at the Allied Economic Conference held in Paris last year. Not only the Japanese subjects, but foreign residents in Japan, as well as Japanese in China and Siam, are prohibited from trading with enemy subjects, or dealers named in the Black List, as published by the Department of Agriculture and Commerce.

Merchandise which can be imported without permission of the authorities includes scientific, medical goods, books, newspapers, magazines and several other articles. Interests believed to be of an enemy character will in some cases be placed under special control, by an order from the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, so that they may not benefit enemy countries in any way.—Japan Advertiser.

## TRANSPORT DISCIPLINE.

The Gazette contains regulations made by H.E. the Governor for the maintenance of discipline on board vessels employed by the Naval or Military Authorities. According to these regulations:—

(1.)—(a) If a person lawfully engaged to serve on board any ship or vessel, belonging to or chartered, hired, or requisitioned by the Admiralty or Army Council:—

(n) neglects or refuses without reasonable cause to join his ship or vessel, or to proceed to sea in his ship or vessel, or deserts or is absent without leave from his ship or vessel or from his duty at any time; or

(b) join his ship or vessel, or is whilst on board his ship or vessel, in a state of drunkenness so that the performance of his duties or the navigation of his ship or vessel is thereby impeded;

he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations; and the master, mate, or owner of the ship or vessel, or his agent, or his agent, or any naval or military officer, or any superintendent as defined by the Merchant Shipping Acts, 1894 to 1914, may, with or without the assistance of any police constables, convey on board his ship or vessel any seaman whom he has reason to believe to be guilty of an offence under paragraph (a) of this regulation, and police constables are hereby directed to give assistance if required.

## PASSPORTS FOR AUSTRALIA.

The following regulations relating to persons entering or leaving Australia are published in the Gazette for general information:—

Passport means a passport issued or renewed not more than two years previously by, or on behalf of, the Government of the country of which the person to whom it relates is a subject or citizen, which contains a personal description sufficient to identify that person, to which is attached a photograph of that person, and which is still in force; and, in the case of a British subject, includes a certificate of nationality, issued by a British Consul or other Officer authorised to issue such certificates, which contains a personal description to identify the person to whom it relates, to which is attached a photograph of that person, and which is still in force.

British subjects abroad who are unable to obtain passports will be permitted to land on production of a certificate of nationality. All passports and certificates of nationality issued at inland places must be used at the port of embarkation.

## UNION CHURCH WORKING PARTY.

The Ladies' Working Party at Union Church has this week sent away the following articles:—

A new to the French Red Cross containing:—368 rolled bandages, 77 shirts, 77 handkerchiefs, 30 hospital caps, 36 pairs of surgical stockings, 24 suits of pyjamas, 12 vests, 15 pairs of socks, 8 pairs of mittens, 2 knee-caps, 48 eye bandages, 36 milk covers, 24 stump bandages, 1 quilt (Junior Working Party).

To Queen Mary's Needlework Guild:—160 rolled bandages, 20 many-tail hand-ages, 45 shrouds, 8 tray-cloths, 9 surgical caps, 8 body-belts, 57 hold-all bags, 12 pairs of surgical stockings, 34 hospital caps, 28 eye bandages, 16 floor-scrubbers, 6 packs of cards.

To the troops leaving Hongkong:—43 shirts, 37 handkerchiefs, 45 pairs of socks, 2 muffers, 1 pair of knee-caps.

THE LADY ROBERTS' FIELD GLASS FUND.

One telescope contributed by the Hongkong Corinthian Yacht Club, through Mr. Alex. van Andel, Hon. Secretary, is now to be added to the list of glasses received and forwarded to the Lady Roberts' Field Glass Fund. The total now stands:—One stand telescope, sixteen hand telescopes, forty-nine binoculars, donation of \$75.00.

## HONGKONG VOLUNTEERS.

COOPS ORDERS BY LT.-COL. A. CHAPMAN, V.D.

In the Volunteer Orders published in the Daily Press on Saturday there was an error respecting the date. The Orders for Thursday and Friday next are as follows:—

Thursday, 17th instant:—  
5.15 p.m. Mounted Section at Jockey Club Stables.  
5.30 p.m. Artillery Battery at Belchers Battery.

Friday, 18th instant:—  
7.30 a.m. Belchers C. Section at Belchers Battery.  
5.15 p.m. Rehearsal of all units on Murray Parade Ground. G. S. M. Widdell, Corps. Grimes and Edgcombe will attend.

5.30 p.m. Signalling Section, "B" class, at R. A. Theatre.  
6.30 p.m. Artillery Battery at Belchers Battery.

G. E. SIBBART, Capt.,  
Adjutant, H. K. V. Corps.  
11th May, 1917.

## KRUPP'S 245,000 YACHT.

The Privy Council has decided that Herr Krupp is not to have his 245,000 racing yacht *Germania*. He had appealed through Baron Friedrich von Bulow from the judgment of Sir Samuel Evans in the Prize Court condemning the vessel as prize of war.

The *Germania* had gone to Cowes for the regatta, just before the war. The Kaiser took great interest in her exploits in order to encourage the German people to develop a live concern in the German navy.



CORRESPONDENCE.  
HONGKONG AND THE  
GERMANS.[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG  
DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—Writing in your issue of the 11th inst. on the exclusion of the Germans from Hongkong your correspondent "Protection" says:—

"A policy of world-wide exclusion is neither practicable nor desirable, and, as local exceptions cannot be made as a solution, why not apply protection throughout the Empire against the live Hun and his partners in the same way as, it is devoutly to be hoped, we shall protect ourselves against the products of their factories? In other words, let every enemy subject who enters British territory pay a yearly poll-tax, and, as a start, I would suggest \$5,000 per head in Hongkong."

Can your correspondent explain why it is desirable to exclude Germans from the British Empire while it is neither practicable nor desirable to exclude them from America, France, Italy, Russia and the other nations with which they are at war?

The exclusion of the Germans is criticised as being unwise rather than as un-Christian, and to say "we are but human" is no answer to the criticism unless it is implied that to be human we must be silly.

Your correspondent says: "It is really difficult to follow President Wilson when he says that the Americans are not fighting the German people, with whom they are anxious to remain on terms of friendship."

Whether it is difficult to follow President Wilson depends on what ideas have already got into one's head. Many people, from lack of education, would find it difficult to follow the demonstration of a simple theorem in geometry. Many more of us would find it difficult to follow the demonstrations of more advanced theorems. But how much more difficult would it be to follow these demonstrations if our minds were already prejudiced against the truth by false teaching on the subject?

It is false teaching which makes it so difficult to follow an enlightened State policy. Those who live on the products of labour without doing any labour themselves are interested in prejudicing men's minds with false teaching on economic questions so that the working classes may find it difficult, or impossible, to follow the arguments of those who advocate a policy of wisdom and justice. These false notions are at the bottom of your correspondent's difficulties about excluding the Germans and protecting "ourselves against the products of their factories." He has a notion that trade is war, whereas, in reality, trade is co-operation.

That we are members one of another is true of the whole human race. And just as it is well for every organ of the human body that every other organ should be well, and it is ill for all if the people of any one of them be poor, ignorant or oppressed. We can no more afford to injure the Germans than a man can afford to allow one hand to injure the other. Now if there got into a man's head the foolish notion that each side of his body would be better by injuring the other, and each hand had a dagger inflicting as much injury as possible on the other side of the body we would have, on a very small scale, something corresponding in madness to a state of war.

The false notion that the relations between the men living in one place and those living in another place are so antagonistic as to make the policy of protection necessary has been spread at the instigation of unscrupulous men of the so-called upper class of every nation. Those men have used their respective governments as instruments to erect privileges for themselves and to restrict and obstruct their competitors. Their unscrupulousness and the prevalence of the false notions they fostered could have no other result than enmity and war. In Germany the privileged classes were particularly unscrupulous and the working classes particularly subservient and docile. The conditions were less favourable to independent thinking on questions of State policy than in Great Britain and Ireland. And the same false notions that made the Tariff Reform movement in Britain and the Sinn Féin movement in Ireland had a far deeper hold in Germany. Now when each of two fearless and rather pugnacious men accept the idea that the other is his

enemy a quarrel is probable, in spite of the restraining influence of the law. In the same way, when large masses of men in each of two nations whose people are concerted and pugnacious accept the idea that the people of the other nation are their enemies and the restraining influence of law is lacking, war becomes inevitable. But the root of the whole trouble is that wrong ideas have got into men's heads, and, as men's actions are determined by their ideas, the trouble cannot be removed till true ideas replace the false ones.

The German people cannot be crushed by any external force. They must be converted. We must get right ideas into their heads, but we must get these right ideas into our own heads first. It is to be hoped that the cost of this war in blood and labour, and the sufferings that follow the destruction of wealth and the withdrawing of labour from production of goods to the production of guns, may teach the great masses of the different nations to cast aside their prejudices and their enmities and to give earnest thought to the political and economic questions which are so essentially their own business, so that the hell upon earth which now exists may be replaced by a state of peace and plenty and goodwill among men.

Now I ask your correspondent can he, after seriously thinking on the subject, give a clear reason—one that will satisfy his own mind—why we should "protect ourselves from the products of their (German) factories" any more than from the products of America, France, Russia, Italy and every other country? Does he think it necessary that the peoples of Germany and these other countries should protect themselves from our products, and from the products of each other? If not, why not? Is there any area in which goods may be freely exchanged? What is the limit of such area? What are the conditions that determine such limit?—Yours respectfully,

J. H. MCGUIGAN.

## WAR TAXES.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG  
DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—I will not comment on the suggestions made by your correspondent, Mr. Bowley, in your Saturday's issue, except to say that there is certainly one suggestion—that made with regard to increase of the house taxes from 15 to 20 per cent.—which, I am sure, hardly any one in the Colony will agree to. Considering the present high cost of living and the heavy rents paid by the tenants, 20 per cent. is out of the question.

Instead of increasing the house rents, why not increase the Tonnage Dues of vessels plying in this harbour by an addition of one cent only to the present fees? We see nearly every steamer fully laden, inward and outward, so much so that space is frequently denied to the many shippers, who have their cargo lying idle and stored in godowns and lighters. This shows that the shipping companies are well off, and one cent extra to their tonnage will be a trifle to them and remunerative to the War Funds. Leave the poor tenants unmolested for the present. The landlords will not be in the least affected by the increase of taxes, whereas the poor tenants will have to bear the burden of this exorbitant increase!

I am sure, if this suggestion be reasonably considered, the majority of the Colony will approve of it.—Yours truly,  
A. PHILANTHROPIC SEAMAN.

CORINTHIAN YACHT CLUB.  
FOUR BOATMEN SUMMONED.

At the Hongkong Marine Court on Saturday, before Commander C. W. Beckwith, R.N., Marine Magistrate, Mr. A. W. Van Andel, the Secretary of the Corinthian Yacht Club, charged four boatmen with unlawfully anchoring their boats in a place other than the junk anchorage, to wit, the Corinthian Yacht Club anchorage.

The accused pleaded guilty. Mr. Van Andel said that on the 10th inst. he saw quite a number of junks and sampans anchored at the Yacht Club's anchorage. He took four of the boatmen to the police station, one of whom he had previously had occasion to warn. The accused claimed they were not causing any obstruction and did not know they were at the wrong anchorage. They saw other boats anchored at the same place, and they also anchored there. His Worship imposed a fine of \$5 each, or in default, seven days' hard labour, and informed the defendants that they must make it their business to find out where the proper anchorage is.

## SPORTS.

HONGKONG C.C. TENNIS  
TOURNAMENT.

## MATCHES DRAWING TO A CLOSE.

There are only a few more matches left to be played in connection with the Hongkong C.C. Tennis Tournament. Two were decided on Saturday, a semi-final in the Championship Doubles, and the final of the "A" Class of the Handicap Singles.

The former game was looked upon as one which would prove the most attractive contest of the tournament, for the players were Nisbet and Dodwell, who opposed Ng Sze Kwong and Wong Po Keung. A large crowd gathered around the War Charities Court, but the match did not prove so attractive as was anticipated; for, harrating the second set, which the Chinese lost without winning a game, the match was always in their favour, and they won, 6-3, 6-3, 7-5. In view of the easy lead gained in the opening set the collapse of Ng Sze Kwong and Wong Po Keung in the second set was remarkable, and the spectators were looking forward to a win for Nisbet and Dodwell. In the same way that the Chinese players seemed unable to do anything right in the second set, however, the same thing happened in regard to Nisbet and Dodwell in the third set. There were many exciting rallies, but the play, generally, was not up to the standard one would have expected from four such players. Wong Po Keung invariably won points as the result of the rallies, his smashing being perfect. At one time in the fourth, and last, set the score stood at five all, after Nisbet and Dodwell had been several games behind, and the revival led the spectators to anticipate a struggle. However, playing very well together, and placing effectively, Ng Sze Kwong and Wong Po Keung claimed the next two games and the match. They won by tennis which, apart from the second set, was always superior, if not so entertaining, to their opponents. The winners have to meet Green and Cooper Hunt in the final, and this should prove a great match.

On Saturday, also, Green won the final of the Handicap Singles, "A" Class, by defeating Redmond. The fact that Green owed 30-3, and Redmond received 3-6, speaks volumes for the manner in which Green played throughout, for Redmond is by no means an easy opponent. Green won 6-1, 2-6, 6-3, 6-2, and is to be heartily congratulated upon his success in this class, with such a heavy handicap. The second set apart, he played brilliant tennis, and frequently left Redmond standing as the result of splendid placing.

In the "B" Class, Morse (rec. 4-6), has to meet Winkler (rec. 3-6) in the final.

The finalists in the Men's Handicap Doubles are Green and Abraham (owe 4-6), v. Nisbet and Dodwell (owe 15-3). This match is to be played to-day, and should prove a most attractive contest. Nisbet and Fletcher have passed into the final of the Professional Pairs, and they have to meet the winners of Green and Dodwell v. Soeters and Verney.

The finalists in the Mixed Doubles Handicap are Mr. and Mrs. Nisbet (owe 30) v. Mrs. Armstrong and Cooper Hunt (owe 30). That match will be played on the War Charities Court, when a great fight is assured.

The matches mentioned above are all that remain to be played off in the tournament. It is hoped that they will all be dealt with this week, and, that being so, tennis followers may look forward to some entertaining matches.

## KOWLOON DOCK &amp; CLUB DE RECREIO

The above second division league game resulted as follows, Kowloon names coming first:—

Allan and Brown lost to Pinna and Yvanovich, 2-9; lost to Lopez and Lopez, 2-9; lost to Remedios and Marques 3-8. Macaskill and Hedley beat Lopez and Lopez, 6-5; lost to Pinna and Yvanovich, 4-7; lost to Remedios and Marques 6-6.

Crawford and Owen lost to Lopez and Lopez, 3-8; lost to Remedios and Marques, 4-7; lost to Pinna and Yvanovich, 2-9.

The Club de Recreio thus won by 68 games to 81.

KOWLOON C.C. TENNIS  
TOURNAMENT.

## THE ENTRIES.

The entries are now out for the Kowloon C.C. tennis tournament, which is made up of seven events. The various events, and the competitors, are as follows:—

**CHAMPIONSHIP SINGLES, First Round.**—Those who received byes in the first round play as follows in the second round:—J. H. Mead v. J. Stalker. O. R. Chunyut v. J. V. Braga. A. A. Claxton v. Blackburn or Forster. E. Abraham v. Col. Crisp. Best of five sets, the winner to meet S. E. Green (holder) in the challenge round.

**The competitors in the Scratch Pairs** Stalker; Green and Chunyut; Crisp and Lindsell; Claxton and Blackburn. Best of three sets, winners score one point.

**HANDICAP SINGLES, "A."**—First round: O. R. Chunyut (rec. 2-0) v. N. J. Austin (rec. 3-3). E. Macaskill (rec. 4-8) v. J. V. Braga (owe 2-6). Those who have byes in the first round play as follows in the second:—J. Stalker (rec. 2-6) v. A. A. Claxton (owe 2-6). S. E. Green (owe 4-0) v. Chunyut or Austin. L. Forster (rec. 2-6) v. Macaskill or Braga. D. B. Cooper (rec. 3-6) v. L. Col. Crisp (owe 15). Best of three sets, final best of five.

**HANDICAP SINGLES, "B."**—First round: C. Stapleton (owe 5-6) v. J. Ralston (owe 4-6). N. L. Ralston (owe 4-6) v. A. H. Carroll (scratch). Second Round:—O. F. Lubatti (rec. 3-6) v. M. E. Asger (rec. 5-6). F. G. Horridge (rec. 15-1) v. G. H. May (rec. 2-6). Dr. Woodman (rec. 3-8) v. D. G. Nicoll (rec. 3-8). A. B. Bryson (rec. 2-6) v. Stapleton or Ralston. W. T. Elson (rec. 2-6) v. Ralston or Carroll. H. Mead (rec. 2-6) v. J. M. Jack (scratch). R. H. Jewsbury (owe 5-8) v. A. E. W. Davidson (owe 1-6). C. C. Stark (owe 3-6) v. J. W. Christian (owe 3-6). Best of three sets. Final, best of five.

**GENT'S DOUBLES HANDICAP.**—First Round:—Christian and Davidson (owe 2-6) v. O. and W. Woodman (rec. 1-0). Wolff and Blackburn (owe 4-6) v. Jeffries and Macaskill (owe 3-6). Weaver and Edwards (rec. 2-0) v. Taylor and Stalker (owe 15).

**Second Round.**—Hyde and Elson (rec. 1-8) v. Ralston and Stapleton (owe 2-6). May and Mead (rec. 2-6) v. J. M. Jack and Ralston (scratch). Stark and Rouse (owe 2-6) v. Kay and Forster (owe 15-3). Crisp and Lindsell (owe 3-0) v. Christian and Davidson or O. and W. Woodman. Nicoll and Goodwin (rec. 4-6) v. Stark and Fletcher (scratch). Abraham and Herridge (scratch) v. Green and Chunyut (owe 4-0). Cooper and Morris (rec. 1-8) v. J. Jack and Labrum (rec. 2-6). Best of three sets. Final best of five sets.

**DOUBLES HANDICAP MIXED.**—First round:—Mrs. Duncan and Abraham (owe 4-8) v. Miss Robson and Forster (owe 3-6). Capt. and Mrs. Ritchie (rec. 15-2) v. Mr. and Mrs. Lindsell (owe 3-6). Mr. and Mrs. Macaskill (scratch) v. Mrs. Crapnell and Jeffries (owe 2-6) v. Miss Neave and Kay (owe 2-6). Miss Leshire and Mead (rec. 3-6) v. Col. Crisp and Mrs. Lawes (owe 4-0). Mr. and Mrs. Stark (owe 2-6) v. Miss Neave and Ralston (owe 3-6).

**Second round.**—Miss Robertson and Green (owe 4-0) v. winners of first group. Mrs. Jeffries and Stalker (owe 3-6) v. winners of last group. Best of three sets throughout.

**LADIES' SINGLES HANDICAP.**—First round:—Miss Long (owe 3-6) v. Mrs. Crapnell (owe 3-6). Mrs. Jeffries (owe 5-6) v. Miss Neave (owe 1-8). Miss Leshire (owe 1-8) v. Mrs. Duncan (scr.). Mrs. Stark (owe 2-4) v. Mrs. Ritchie (rec. 15-1). Best of three sets throughout.

The tennis Sub. and Handicapping Committee are Messrs R. E. Lindsell, L. J. Blackburn, J. Stalker, E. Abraham and S. E. Green.

## BOXING.

Training of the U. S. Navy contestants for the boxing bouts on the 19th commenced on May 10th in dead earnest, and from all appearances, there will not be a stone left unturned by these men to put themselves in the pink of condition. They are aware of the fact that the proceeds from these bouts will be devoted to a good cause, and are anxious to do their share.

One obstacle has arisen which it is hoped to overcome at once. Gunner Craig has not met with a sparring partner who can work him properly. The big fellow is accustomed to an enormous amount of "gruelling," and at present he is compelled to content himself with making passes, using a sandbag as his opponent when the notion overtakes him to try his skill in administering the "sleep producer."

Sapper Richards is an able and popular contestant, and, as he enjoys a fast bout Battling Brannigan, of Los Angeles, has been nominated as his opponent. As many young fighters have been, Brannigan was advanced too fast, and was matched against such men as Willie Hoppe, the present Pacific Coast light-weight champion, in which the decision was a draw, later he met Willie Jackson, who recently put Johnnie Dundee to sleep in one round in New York, on this occasion losing on a foul in the ninth round. Beside these events, he has met such men as Johnnie Stave, Curly O'Neil, Steve Dalton, and Steve Ketchel in preliminary bouts, and was, in the majority of cases, on the long end.

Cpl. Bill Royal is exchanging punches with anyone on board, and is ready to do his best. Kid Koch and Sailor Fox are both working hard. Their bout should prove interesting, as, unless a knock-out is scored, it will be up to the referee to decide between a fighter and a boxer. These two men are unacquainted, as they are doing duty on different ships, and their bout will undoubtedly be a "whirlwind."

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Combination Nets,

Hemstitched Harness Muslins,

Nottingham Lace Curtains.

CURTAINS



## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

A. S. WATSON &amp; CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY-SECOND ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company (since its registration) will be held at the HONGKONG HOTEL, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 26th day of May, 1917, at NOON, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Managers together with a Statement of Accounts to the 31st December, 1916.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, 21st May, to MONDAY, 28th May, 1917, both days inclusive, during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON, General Managers. [634]  
Hongkong, 12th May, 1917.

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

CAPITAL (Paid up) ... Francs 45,000,000  
President: André Bortholot.  
General Manager: A. J. Pernot.

HEAD OFFICE: 74, Rue Saint Lazare, PARIS.  
BRANCHES IN PEKING, SHANGHAI, TIENTSIN AND HONGKONG.

BANKERS:

In FRANCE: Société Générale pour favoriser le Développement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

In LONDON: London County & Westminster Bank, Ltd.

In ITALY: Banca Commerciale Italiana.

Telegraphic Address: CHIBANKIND.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

M. ROUET DE JOURNAL, Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH, 5, Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, 14th May, 1917. Tel. No. 2352. [635]

G. H. H.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 21st day of May, 1917, at 3 P.M., at the Office of the PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, by Order of HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, of One LOT of CROWN LAND above Bowen Road, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a CROWN RENT to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty THE KING, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

Lot No.	Location	Boundary Measurements (Approximate)	Contents	Area	Upst Price
1	Lot 1, Bowen Road	100 ft. by 100 ft.	12,000 sq. ft. (about)	10	1,650

[636]

LIFE INSURANCE.

MR. F. P. HENDERSON, I.C.S., Retired, of 43, Leinster Gardens, London, W. 2, wishes to remind the readers of this paper that his advice is available, now as for the last sixteen years, to all those of known position who agree to his conditions.

The war, which has pitilessly exposed the weaknesses of many Insurance Offices, has triumphantly vindicated the soundness of Mr. Henderson's advice.

Out of thirty British Offices, whose valuations took place during 1916, only five maintained their pre-war bonus rate; included amongst these five are the two Offices most frequently recommended by Mr. Henderson, and, moreover, the bonuses declared by these two Offices are respectively the highest and second highest of the whole thirty. Moreover, of neither of these Offices has the bonus rate ever once receded throughout their long history since they were established in 1834 and 1836 respectively.

When advice which has thus been vindicated by time can be got free of charge, subject only to reasonable conditions, why not write and ask for it?

[168]

DIOCESAN GIRLS' SCHOOL, KOWLOON.

WANTED immediately, a MATRON.

Apply by letter to Miss SKIPTON, Superintendent. State references. [629]

WANTED.

A JAPANESE GENTLEMAN seeks suitable boarding in European family at Hongkong side; please state terms, etc., to "H. K." Care of "Daily Press" Office. [630]

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY.

SECOND ENGINEER for British Steamer "SISIMAN" Manila 9250. Philippine Agency. Apply to—18, NATHAN ROAD, Kowloon. [620]

## INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG CLUB.

NOTICE.

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the HONGKONG CLUB will be held in the Club House TO-DAY (MONDAY), the 14th May, 1917, at 5.15 P.M. As set forth in the Notice Business—As set forth in the Notice posted in the Hall of the Club.

By Order, F. DES VEXUX, Secretary. [610]  
Hongkong, 4th May, 1917.

THE CHINA-BORNEO COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE FOURTEENTH YEARLY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Company's Office, 81, George Street, on FRIDAY, the 18th May, 1917, to receive a Statement of Accounts to the 31st December, 1916, and the Report of the General Manager and Consulting Committee, and to elect a Consulting Committee and Auditor. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 6th instant to the 18th May, both days inclusive.

THE CHINA-BORNEO CO., LTD., W. G. DARBY, General Manager. [608]  
Hongkong, 3rd May, 1917.

WM. POWELL, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SIXTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Company's Office on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd May, 1917, at 12 o'clock NOON, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, and Statement of Accounts to 28th February, 1917.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 16th May to the 23rd May, both days inclusive.

By Order, H. O. HOLT, Secretary. [632]  
Hongkong, 2nd May, 1917.

UNION WATERBOAT COMPANY, LTD.

AND REDUCED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, 14th May, to THURSDAY, 18th May, 1917, both days inclusive.

The return of Capital of \$5.00 per Share will be paid to Shareholders on and after the 20th May, 1917, on presentation of Share Certificates for endorsement.

DODWELL & Co., Ltd., General Managers. [625]  
Hongkong, 10th May, 1917.

THE ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Members will be held in the Club House, Happy Valley, on WEDNESDAY, 23rd May, 1917, at 5.30 P.M.

By Order, K. M. CUMMING, Hon. Secretary. [624]

RUSSIAN 5% INTERNAL LIBERTY LOAN 1917.

Subscription to the LIBERTY LOAN is Opened at THE RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK, Hongkong, from date to the 28th June, 1917.

The price of issue is 85 per cent. The Loan is free of Income Tax and other taxation.

The Loan is issued for 55 years and will be redeemable at par by yearly drawings beginning in December, 1922.

The Loan may be reimbursed at par after the 20th March, 1927.

Coupons are payable half-yearly on the 19th March and the 29th September.

Interest on the loan runs from the 29th March, 1917—interest from that date to be added to the price of issue.

Special favourable rates will be quoted for Russian Exchange.

Applications will be invited to Petrograd for telegraphic charges and Bonds will be forwarded free of postal expenses.

The Bank is ready to give every facility to subscribers in the shape of advances against the Bonds.

G. TISDALL, Manager. [609]

G. H. H.

WAR DEPARTMENT CONTRACTS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at the Headquarters Office, Victoria Barracks, Hongkong, until 12 o'clock NOON on the 22nd May, 1917, for the under-mentioned service, for the period 1st August, 1917, to 31st March, 1918.

GENERAL SUPPLIES "A" (Vegetables and Groceries).

Forms and other particulars may be obtained from the Office of D.A.D. of S. and T. at Headquarters Office. [631]

WANTED.

OFFICE at the Central Location.

Apply to—FURUKAWA & Co., 20, Des Vaux Road Central. [621]

TO LET.

No. 55, ELGIN STREET.

For Summer Months. No. 61, PEAK (5th Roomed House), Furnished.

No. 2, "FAIRVIEW," 3, Nathan Road, Kowloon.

No. 12, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE SHOP.

KELLET'S CREST, 66, PEAK.

No. 26, BELLILION TERRACE, with entrance on Conduit Road.

TWO GODOWNS in Des Vaux Street.

No. 2, DES VEXUX VILLAS, 51, PEAK (Unfurnished).

Apply to—LINDSEY & DAVIS, 3rd Floor, Alexandra Buildings. [620]

## AUCTIONS

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from the Liquidators of Messrs. JESSEN & Co. in pursuance of an order of the Hongkong Government to sell by public auction at 12 o'clock (NOON) on TUESDAY, the 21st day of July, 1917, at his Sales Room, Duddell Street, THE VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY situate at The Peak, Hongkong, and being RURAL BUILDING LOT No. 19.

The Property Consists of:—The piece or parcel of ground and premises known as "Lyholt," 104, The Peak, situate near Mount Gough, in the Colony of Hongkong, with an area of 124,033 square feet and registered in the Land Office as Rural Building Lot No. 19.

The Lot is held for the unexpired residue of a term of 75 years created therein by an indenture of Crown Lease dated the 23rd day of April, 1893.

The Annual Crown Rent is \$85.00. For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. WILKINSON & GRIST, Solicitors for the Liquidators, or to the Undersigned, GEO. P. LAMBERT, Auctioneer. [607]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

BY direction of the Government of Hongkong, Messrs. HUGHES & HOUGH have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, On MONDAY, the 13th day of August, 1917, at 3 P.M., at their Sales Room, Ice House Street, Victoria, Hongkong.

The Following VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY situate at Victoria, Hongkong, viz:—

All THOSE pieces or parcels of ground situate at Victoria aforesaid and known and registered in the Land Office as SECTION A OF MARINE LOT NO. 101 and SECTION B OF MARINE LOT NO. 101. Together with the messuages, erections and buildings and buildings thereon known as No. 7, Queen's Road Central, Victoria aforesaid. Term—99 years created by a Crown Lease dated the 8th day of April, 1886.

Area in respect of Section "A" of Marine Lot No. 101—8448 sq. ft. Proportion of Annual Crown Rent \$34.45.

Area in respect of Section "B" of Marine Lot No. 101—675 sq. ft. Proportion of Annual Crown Rent \$6.75.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER, Prince's Buildings, Ice House Street, Hongkong, Solicitors for the Liquidator of THE DEUTSCH ASIATISCHE BANK.

Messrs. HUGHES & HOUGH, The Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 9th May, 1917. [619]

## HOUSES TO LET

TO LET.

NOS. 3 A &amp; B, ROBINSON ROAD.

Apply to—DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd. [623]

TO LET.

A REDSHEAL, No. 118, THE PEAK, newly done up.

Apply to—CHARTER & MODY, 5, Queen's Road Central. [614]

TO LET.

No. 2, STEWART TERRACE, PEAK.

Furnished. Apply to—H. E. POLLOCK, Prince's Buildings. [617]

TO LET.

1 NEW HOUSE in Conduit Road. Ready for occupation. Also 1 GODOWN in Duddell Street.

For rent and other particulars apply to—H. M. H. WEAVER, 1 Des Vaux Road. [602]

TO LET.

IMMEDIATE entry. Two very desirable SHOPS situated in Ice House Street, opposite the Grand Hotel, recently reconstructed.

For rent and other particulars apply to—THE MANAGER, HONGKONG ICE CO., LTD., 46, Connaught Road Central. [401]

TO LET.

OFFICES at 2, Connaught Road Central.

OFFICES in King's and York Buildings. HOUSES in Clifton Gardens, Conduit Road. HOUSES in Broadwood and Moreton. Terraces in Shamone, Canton.

Apply to—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD. [625]

TO LET.

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Garden Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.

A FLAT in Humphreys Buildings, Kowloon. TO LET OR FOR SALE.

KOWLOON MARINE LOT 48 with wharf area 53,000 sq. ft., suitable for Coal Storage or erection of Godown.

Apply to—HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD., Alexandra Buildings. [621]

## INTIMATION

WATSON'S

E

THE PREMIER SCOTCH

OF THE FAR EAST

FOR 25 YEARS.

POPULARITY MAINTAINED

BY ITS

EXCELLENT QUALITY

NOT BY EXPENSIVE

WORLD-WIDE ADVERTISING.

A. S. WATSON &amp; CO., LTD.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

HONGKONG.

Telephone 616 [12]

HONGKONG OFFICE: 101, DES VEXUX ROAD, C.

LONDON OFFICE: 191, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG 14TH MAY, 1917.

WAR TAXES.

There is, we believe, a general consensus of opinion in Hongkong that, although the Colony has very considerably increased its voluntary contributions towards the Imperial war chest recently, still further effort in this direction is a duty. It is only when we come to the consideration of the methods by which this duty shall be discharged that we find anything approaching dissension.

In any additional taxation that may be imposed it is, of course, desirable that as far as possible the necessities of life shall be exempt and that the luxuries shall bear the burden. From this point of view there is little to be said against Mr. F. B. L. Bowley's proposals to increase the duties that were placed upon tobacco a short while back, to raise again the duties on alcoholic liquors, and to impose a tax on entertainments and motor-spirit. Similarly, there would probably be little opposition to a Postal surtax such as that which has been adopted in some of the other Colonies; or to raising the stamp duties on the sale of land and the sale of shares to the same level as those in force in England. A tax on all train, tram and ferry tickets, however, appears to be open to objection on several grounds. In the first place, the charge would, in many cases, practically amount to an increase in the cost of house-rent, as the majority of people have no option but to live at some distance from their employment. Then, again, chairs and rickshas, which are so freely resorted to as a means of locomotion, would escape, and the suggested tax of ten per cent. with a minimum charge of one cent. would necessitate the use of a large number of copper coins and be inconvenient. The proposals, however, which are likely to

meet with the strongest opposition are the doubling of the Crown Rents and the increase in the rates from thirteen to twenty per cent. It is questionable whether the first of these measures would be legal, but, in any case, where the charge could not be transferred to the shoulders of the occupier it would probably result in a corresponding reduction of the contributions now made voluntarily to war charities. Moreover, the tax would be unequal in its incidence, for the Crown rents date back to the infant days of the Colony, and as the trade and population have grown the value of new leases has advanced correspondingly. Some leaseholders would, therefore, be paying much less than others, though their property might be even more valuable. In defending his rating proposals, from which he anticipates a revenue of nearly a million dollars a year, Mr. Bowley points out that the rates in England range from thirty to forty-five per cent. of the rents. This is probably approximately correct in regard to urban centres, though the basis of assessment is not the rent, but the assessable value, which is usually lower. He overlooks, however, the fact that house rentals in Hongkong are three times as high as those in the better-class suburbs of London, and are a very oppressive burden to the European of moderate means, as well as to the masses of the Chinese. Owing mainly to this cause, the cost of living here is already excessive, and it presses with greatest severity on those who can least afford it. The Government have recognised this by providing special quarters on the Peak and elsewhere for their employes and by making other concessions to Civil Servants. The inevitable expenses of all Europeans in this Colony are very similar, but incomes vary very widely. The man, for example, whose income is \$5,000 a month pays for rent and service probably little more than double the sum paid by a man receiving \$500 a month. Even if were to pay ten times as much he would still be incomparably better off, because the margin left for luxuries and for investment would be so much greater. It is only just, therefore, that the two should contribute to taxation according to their means. For this reason a graduated Income-tax is to be preferred to any other form of taxation. We know, of course, of the objections which are raised to it, but those objections appear to have been met in British Malaya, where the conditions are identical, and it will have been seen from the report of the China Association in Shanghai that the British residents in that Settlement anticipate an Income-tax on a sliding scale on individuals and at a fixed rate on public companies. Mr. Bowley admits that an Income-tax on the dividends of registered Companies would be easy to collect at the source—and, he might add, appreciable in its yield—but he argues that it would be a very inequitable tax, as all the private firms would escape. This objection could be overcome by an extension of the impost, but, in any case, we think we have shown that it applies with at least equal force to some of the principal proposals in his own scheme.

The name of the Sin Wan Pao, Ltd., has been struck off the Register.

A meeting of the Hongkong Sanitary Board is to be held to-morrow. The agenda contains purely formal business.

The annual general meeting of Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd., is advertised to take place at the Hongkong Hotel on the 26th inst.

A lot of Crown land above Bowen-road will be let by public auction on the 21st inst. for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal.

H.E. the Governor has issued a Proclamation which subjects H.M. forces in the Colony to the Army Act for a further period of three months.

Mr. A. G. M. Fletcher has been appointed to act as Colonial Secretary, and Mr. J. A. E. Bullock to act as Clerk of Councils during the absence on leave of the Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, O.M.G.

Commencing to-day public prayers are to be offered for three days at the R. C. Cathedral. In his sermon yesterday, the Rt. Rev. Bishop Pozzoni exhorted the congregation to pray for peace.

H.E. the Governor has been pleased to appoint, provisionally, and subject to His Majesty's pleasure, Mr. R. G. Sheehan to be an unofficial member of the Legislative Council during the absence on leave of the Hon. Mr. E. Shellim.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals acknowledged with thanks the following donations to the Funds of the Hospitals:—Sir Robert Ho Tung, \$100; A. S. Watson & Co., \$50.

## HONGKONG MAGISTRACY.

AN ASSAULT.

The case in which a tenhouse attendant was charged with assaulting a ratten worker in the Hop Hing barber shop, at 385, Queen's Road Central, on the night of April 28th, was concluded before Mr. J. R. Wood. The defendant, who pleaded not guilty to the charge, was sentenced to three months' hard labour.

ALLEGED MISAPPROPRIATION OF GOVERNMENT FUNDS.

A Chinese shoof, employed in the Imports and Exports Department, was charged before Mr. Melbourne with embezzling the sum of \$99.76, being monies of the Hongkong Government.

Mr. J. H. Gardiner appeared as solicitor for the defendant, and pleaded not guilty on behalf of his client.

The case was formally adjourned until next Thursday morning, the defendant's bail being fixed at \$1,000.

SPURIOUS COINS.

Before Mr. Wood a Chinese pleaded guilty to a charge of being in unlawful possession of nine counterfeit Hongkong silver dollars, 292 counterfeit Hongkong ten-cent pieces, 144 counterfeit Chinese twenty-cent pieces, five counterfeit Mexican silver dollars and three counterfeit Indo-China silver dollars.

The defendant, who was arrested by a Lukong, stated that he intended to take the spurious coins to Canton to be melted down.

Evidence was heard and the case adjourned.

A BOY'S STORY.

A small boy and a man, charged with the unlawful possession of 28 tael of prepared opium (valued at \$280), other than Government opium, were brought before Mr. J. R. Wood.

Sergeant Blackman stated that the boy, whilst carrying a small box in Connaught Road Central, was stopped by a Chinese constable, who found that the box contained opium. The defendant stated that he had merely been employed to carry the box, and conducted the constable to the second floor of No. 46, Praya East. There he pointed out the second defendant, as the man who had employed him to carry the box. The second defendant, however, contradicted the boy's story and denied knowledge of the first defendant or the box containing the opium.

After evidence had been heard, Mr. Wood discharged the second defendant and sentenced the boy to ten strokes with the birch.

LUKONG ASSAULTED.

A Chinese boatman who was charged with assaulting a Lukong pleaded not guilty to the offence.

The Lukong stated that whilst he was on duty on the Praya he saw a crowd of coolies and boatmen engaged in an altercation that appeared about to develop into a fight. He entered the crowd and ordered the men to disperse. Suddenly the men attacked him and during the assault the defendant knocked out two of his (the complainant's) front teeth with a bamboo pole. Fortunately, a second police constable came to the complainant's assistance and his assailants decamped. The defendant, however, was arrested with the bamboo pole in his possession and taken into custody.

After further evidence had been heard, Mr. Melbourne imposed a fine of \$25, and ordered the defendant to pay one dollar compensation, with the alternative of three days' imprisonment, for breaking the complainant's whistle, and also to pay ten dollars compensation to the complainant for injuries inflicted, or, in default of payment, 14 days' hard labour.

"TURNED COLOUR."

A ratten chair-man, of No. 10, Austin Road, was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood with the unlawful possession of 31 lbs. of raw opium.

A Chinese revenue officer stated that whilst he was on duty on Douglas Wharf, he saw the defendant carrying two ratten chairs, one on top of the other.

"I noticed that when he saw me he turned colour," the witness said, "so I approached him and asked him what he was carrying. As he replied 'nothing,' I took the chairs from him and found one of them to be unusually heavy. I then inserted my knife between two bindings on the chair, and feeling metal, I summoned an European Revenue Officer. Further examination of the chair disclosed opium concealed within the chair."

The defendant, who was represented by Mr. Leo d'Almada, pleaded not guilty, and explained to the Magistrate that he was merely carrying the chairs to the Douglas Wharf for his cousin, who was leaving the Colony on the s.s. *Haitan*, and was unaware that one of them contained opium.

The "cousin," however, could not be found, and his Worship imposed a fine of \$200, or, in default of payment, three months' hard labour.



# THE WAR.

## SUCCESSFUL BRITISH OPERATIONS ON WEST.

### TURKISH POSITIONS CAPTURED.

#### SITUATION IN RUSSIA.

### BALFOUR MISSION IN AMERICA.

#### Franco-Belgian Front.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### BRITISH SUCCESS CONFIRMED

LONDON, May 13th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—Further details of last night's attacks confirm the success of the operations.

Considerable enemy forces were observed last evening massing for a counter-attack in the neighbourhood of Bullecourt. They were effectively dealt with by our artillery. Their attack was not developed.

We attacked later and after nightfall fighting we established ourselves in Bullecourt village. Fighting continues. The enemy's attack upon our new positions was scattered by our artillery.

We captured astride Arras-Cambrai road twelve hundred yards of trench, including a strong cavalry farm position.

#### FRENCH PENETRATE GERMAN LINE.

PARIS, May 13th.

A communiqué states:—Our batteries carried out destructive fire against the German organisations. They blew up a munitions depot north-east of Wuvincourt on the left bank of the Meuse.

An artillery duel was violent all night. Detachments penetrated the German line north of Bezonvaux at various points in Alsace, and took prisoners.

#### GERMAN OFFICIAL REPORT.

AMSTERDAM, May 12th.

A Berlin official reports states:—The strong British attacks on the Western Front last night were mostly repulsed by our curtain fire. Our counter-attacks threw back the enemy where he had succeeded in penetrating our lines. The fight continues at the Roex railway station. The fighting at new points developed in the morning.

Fifteen enemy aeroplanes were brought down yesterday.

EARLIER CABLES.

#### THE ANGLO-FRENCH OFFENSIVE.

##### BRITISH ATTACK.

LONDON, May 13th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We very successfully attacked during the night and this morning the Hindenburg Line in the neighbourhood of Bullecourt and also astride the Arras-Cambrai road and northward of the Scarpe, gaining all our objectives and taking some hundreds of prisoners.

There was local fighting resulting in our favour during the night to the east of Lempire.

We also carried out successful raids to the east of Ypres.

#### VIOLENT BOMBARDMENT ON FRENCH FRONT.

PARIS, May 11th.

A communiqué reports:—After a violent bombardment in the region of Cerny-en-Laonnois, the enemy attacks on both sides of the village were shattered by our artillery and machine guns. The enemy gained a footing on 200 metres of our trenches west of the village, but were immediately driven out. There has been violent cannonading on this part of the front. We brought down five enemy aeroplanes and four others were forced down seriously damaged.

#### The Near East.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### MESOPOTAMIA.

LONDON, May 12th.

An official report states:—Our mobile columns operating in the basins of the Shatt-el-Adhaim and Diale Rivers pressed back the enemy into the Jebel Hamrin range, eighty miles distant from Bagdad.

#### TURKISH POSITIONS CAPTURED.

PETROGRAD, May 12th.

A Russian report transmitted by wireless states:—The enemy made a gas attack at Stahovec, southwards of Lake Narocz.

Three companies of Turks and Kurds attacked on Thursday on both sides of the Euphrates, south-westward of Erzin-gan and in the region of Kelerkarni Pass. Their offensive was arrested.

We captured on Tuesday part of the positions between Senna and Pendgenin in the region of the Garran Pass.

Later we captured several more positions, but Turkish reinforcements at night-time compelled us to fall back on our trenches.

We crossed the Diale River on the 3rd inst. near Meidan and advanced in the direction of Kifri.

Our troops on Thursday forced a passage of the Diale River between Jumur and Omaraga.

#### General.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### RUSSIAN DETERMINATION.

PETROGRAD, May 12th.

M. Skobeloff, the leading member of the Executive Committee of the Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates, roundly declared at a sitting of the Council that every Russian proletarian (proletarian) scornfully repudiated a separate peace. Every soldier who consented to such with Germany injured the general cause of Russian democracy. The Army must have a powerful organisation ready to fight, not merely in the trenches, but to take the offensive.

#### RUSSIAN SOCIALISTS AND THE COALITION MINISTRY.

PETROGRAD, May 12th.

The Executive of the Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates has resolved by 23 votes to 29 not to participate in the coalition Ministry. Eight abstained from voting, including the most influential members of the committee, who abstained for personal reasons. The question will be referred to a plenary committee, when it is anticipated that the votes will be reversed.

#### RUSSIA AND LIBERTY.

PETROGRAD, May 11th.

At an extraordinary session of the Duma, M. Roditchoff, Secretary of State for Finland, said:—“The greater our victory over the enemy the more complete will be the victory of Democracy. Unless German militarism is overthrown, the work will all be futile and generations must be devoted to armaments. Russia has adopted liberty in order to overthrow despotism and to drive out the enemy from the occupied territories. The Provisional Government has a right to demand every sacrifice.”

The speech was loudly cheered.

#### GERMANY'S WAR AIMS.

LONDON, May 12th.

Berlin semi-officially announces that the Chancellor will speak on the war aims on Tuesday.

EARLIER CABLES.

#### BRITISH MISSION IN NEW YORK.

##### UNFORGETTABLE BANQUET SCENES.

NEW YORK, May 12th.

Enormous enthusiasm marked the arrival of the Balfour Mission. The streets were packed with cheering crowds. The Mayor, receiving the Mission at the City Hall, expressed admiration of and thanks to the British Navy for keeping open the seas to American commerce, and he also thanked the armies of Great Britain, Canada and other Colonies.

Mr. Balfour, who was greatly moved by the reception, replied briefly. He said if it were possible for the people of the Homeland to have a glimpse at that scene it would inspire them to fresh enthusiasm.

##### THE BANQUET.

There were unforgettable scenes at the great banquet at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel to the British and French Missions.

The Mayor declared that nothing in the civic life of the city since the visit of Lafayette had equalled in magnitude the reception given to the city's present guests because of what their respective nations had done for human liberty and self-government.

Mr. Joseph Choate, former Ambassador to London, referred to “those dear Allies of ours, Britain our beloved mother country, and France our fascinating and hypnotising sister.”

Mr. Balfour aroused great enthusiasm when he declared that a crisis had been reached when the whole of civilisation must rise up and voice its appeal for the preservation of human liberty. “Unless all who love liberty unite we shall be destroyed piecemeal.” (Prolonged cheers.)

#### AMERICAN MISSION TO RUSSIA.

WASHINGTON, May 12th.

The Mission to Russia includes Major-General Scott, Chief of Staff, and Admiral Glennon.

#### ADMIRALTY REORGANISATION.

LONDON, May 12th.

The Times states that the reorganisation of the Admiralty has been completed. The First, Second and Fourth Sea Lords are relieved of departmental work connected with the provision of material and civil administration, and can now devote their whole attention to strategy, in consultation with the First Lord. Simultaneously the office of Controller of the Navy will be revived and probably filled by an eminent civilian.

#### NEW NAVY CONTROLLER.

The Daily Mail states that Sir Eric Geddes has been appointed Controller of the Navy.

#### GRAVE OUTLOOK IN COTTON TRADE.

LONDON, May 12th.

The Executive Committee of the Lancashire Card-roomers Amalgamation has resolved to ask the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' Associations for a joint meeting to discuss the employers' proposal to close the mills for eight days at Whitsun, owing to the grave outlook in the cotton trade. The card-roomers number 50,000. Half of those affected contend that systematic short time is preferable to prolonged stoppages.

#### OBITUARY.

LONDON, May 12th.

The deaths are announced of Dr. Swete, the author; Mr. Harold Fielding Hale and Mr. Frederick D. Sassoon.

(Telegrams received on Saturday and on Sunday morning and published in an “Extra” on Sunday, will be found on Page 4.)

#### CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE “CHUNG NGOI SAN PO.”]

##### CHINA AND GERMANY.

SHANGHAI, May 11th.

Yesterday the Lower House held a meeting to discuss the diplomatic question. A crowd, numbering upwards of 5,000 men, surrounded the Lower House to demand a declaration of war against Germany and threatened to attack the members of the opposition.

The Premier, at the request of the House, therefore sent for 3,000 troops to maintain order.

The Ministers of the Entente met at the French Legation to discuss the question of how to deal with German property in China after a declaration of war.

The U.S. Minister visited the Premier yesterday.

SHANGHAI, May 13th.

The American, French, and Russian Ministers visited the Premier on the 11th inst. to ask the decision of the Lower House.

##### CABINET CHANGES.

SHANGHAI, May 11th.

The Minister of Commerce and Agriculture has resigned.

SHANGHAI, May 13th.

The members of the Lower House have invited the President to demand the reorganisation of the Cabinet.

We Ting-fang, Ku Chung-sui, Chang Yot-sing, and Cheng Pih-wang have all resigned. The Premier will also resign.

It is reported that Wang Shi-chin or Li King-shi will be appointed Premier.

All the Tachans and some of the military officers held a meeting at the Premier's residence to consult with regard to policy.

#### GERMAN TRAIL OF RUIN AND PILLAGE.

##### A TRAGIC PICTURE OF PERONNE.

[BY PERCIVAL PHILLIPS.]

##### WAR CORRESPONDENTS' HEADQUARTERS.

Monday night, March 19th.

The battle front is still swinging eastward towards Cambrai and St. Quentin as the British southern armies continue to press the enemy rearwards and hamper their retreat to the next prepared line.

The last German cavalry and cyclist patrols hanging to the tail of the 2nd Guards Division were by this morning many miles beyond the Somme front around Peronne, which was held until Saturday night by those picked regiments. They hovered in the fields and among the burning houses of a newly deserted village until the contact of our advance guard moved them on over the hills and valleys. Wherever possible they blew up bridges, as at Rouy and Breuil, or set them alight, as at Neale, but in many instances they failed to delay the British cavalry and infantry patrols, and nowhere did they succeed in interfering materially with the great forward movement between Arras and our junction with the co-operating French army on the right.

Between Arras and Le Cateau the enemy appears to have been entirely cleared out of the area to approximately within six miles west of Cambrai, where he is lodged on high ground before the St. Quentin Canal. In front of this resting place of his infantry battalions some patrols have not yet been driven in, but wherever they have been challenged they have retreated with the greatest celerity. The evacuation of the country east of the Somme, as well as above Peronne, has involved the withdrawal of all artillery, not even field battery sections being engaged to day.

##### COUNTRY ABLAZE.

Not a village in the area mentioned escaped destruction, and judging by what I saw at Peronne this morning, the Germans have determined to lay the abandoned countryside waste with a ruthless hand. For a depth of more than ten miles behind Peronne this thickly populated territory was ablaze yesterday and last night. It was possible to count the Somme. The valley of Oignon was heavy with the smoke of burning houses and bridges. Wells have been systematically destroyed by being filled with rubbish or choked with silt, as at Le Transloy and Rocquigny.

Peronne is an object lesson of German destructiveness, and I found many evidences of wanton and stupid attempts by the garrison to do as much damage as possible and anger the French by deliberate insults. Much time was spent by the 1st Guards Grenadiers in fashioning two dummies which, stuffed with straw and dressed in the French Zoneve uniform, were placed in the Grande Place in front of the ruined church. One was

stuck on a pedestal which formerly supported a statue of Catherine de Poix, the heroine of the siege, and the other lay in front of the broken shell of the medieval town hall. They were found by the first British patrols on entering the abandoned town at seven yesterday morning.

##### JEERING MESSAGES.

Some jeering messages had been chalked on a wall by the departing guardsmen before they moved to Tincourt in the darkness. They did not wait to meet our infantry, whom they knew had already breached the front line across the Somme. It was greatly regretted by the first British soldiers in Peronne that they were denied the pleasure of turning the invaders out. Not a shot was fired, for the garrison, realising that they had been left in the air by the hurried retreat of their comrades on the other side of Mont St. Quentin, were already well beyond range. The British patrols contented themselves with recording the fact of their arrival on the stone Grand Place, where to-day you could have read this line: “Division was first there. It entered Peronne at 7 a.m.”

Peronne and the valley in which it lay, although less than thirty-six hours before it was the actual battle-front, was this morning a backwater so far removed from the line of contact of the opposing armies that you could not hear the sound of a single gun save those employed in the peaceful occupation of shooting wild duck. I walked for miles along the river bank behind the German line that had been abandoned so recently, and on every side were signs of the hurried departure of its tenants. Light railways were freshly torn up, boxes of grenades were emptied, wooden causeways across marshes were broken, with strips of straw matted stretched over the gaps to deceive our airmen, and the entrances to dug-outs were strewn with torn papers, beer bottles, and even articles of clothing which the men had not taken away.

##### AN ILLUSION.

Peronne itself, set picturesquely at the fork of the rivers, is deceptively pleasing and apparently quite undamaged when you look down on it from the dead brown slope at Biches and La Maineville—a mass of gabled roofs and unbroken red brick walls behind Vauban's massive earth works, with a wide expanse of wooded marshland enclosing it on two sides. Biches, its western neighbour, consists only of fantastic ruins, the work of the German guns, and the contrast is so remarkable that it seemed incredible that Peronne had survived so wonderfully after nearly thirty months' ordeal.

A closer inspection reveals the fate it has suffered at the hands of the Hun. The buildings having utterly vanished, while there are entire streets of barred frames of houses which must have been habitable, despite all the British and French bombardments, until the enemy determined on their destruction before giving up the town.

I entered Peronne by the so-called Faubourg de Paris on the southern edge, through a great gap in the old fortifications made by a German mine. At the edge of the paved and still whole street was a wooden sign which must be taken as a tribute to the vigilance of our entrenched troops across the river: “Durchgang in Tage streng verboten” (Passage forbidden in the daytime).

The single wide street of the Faubourg is lined with houses which are nearly whole and mostly well roofed. Trees which were planted closely edged on the pavement survived all shelling, only to be felled on Saturday before the evacuation in such a way as to drop straight across the thoroughfare and block all traffic. Some of the trees were still standing, although half-cut through, and an axe lay beside one of them, where it had been dropped as the owner received the order to move away.

All houses in the Faubourg had been systematically pillaged a day or two ago. Their contents were piled in confusion on the ground floors. Tables, bedsteads, broken chairs were heaped up as though preparatory to be set on fire, as was done in the centre of the town. At the upper end of the Faubourg, at the entrance to the main town, a German sentry-box still stood on the edge of the pavement. There were two empty beer bottles on the dirty floor, and the inside of the wooden wall was covered with rude pencil sketches made by the occupants during idle moments. Most of them were fair likenesses of Hindenburg.

The garrison of Peronne lived mostly in cellars, which had been newly lined with timber and furnished with the usual regard for comfort. There were pictures on the walls and clocks looted from the houses.

There were many German sign-boards and nearly every cellar had a placard showing the “available accommodation” of them for a hundred men. “Warm bath” (warm bath) was one conspicuous placard, and the Grande Place in front of the town hall was littered with old bath tickets, the only German documents found in the place.

The town hall had been the “Verwundetenkrankenanstalt” (clearing station for sick and wounded), and the ground floor rooms were half-filled with deliberately piled debris, including broken hospital cots, mattresses, and fragments of sixteenth century carved painted wooden ceiling, which had been hacked away after considerable trouble.

##### THE BLACK CAT.

Many homes in the streets leading out of the place had been destroyed by recent fire. Two of them were still burning this morning. In front of one a black cat lay sunning itself, the sole survivor of the German occupation.

Explosives had been left in some dug-outs, but not a single British soldier was injured thereby.

There were few relics of the German occupation, but piles of torn French documents and private papers were strewn in court-yards and the interiors of many houses, further proof that the last act of the departing garrison was to do as much damage as possible without regard to military necessity.

#### LU YUNG-TING IN CANTON HIS ACCOUNT OF HIS JOURNEY TO PEKING.

General Lu Yung-ting, Inspector-General of the Two Kwang provinces, on returning from Peking to Canton was accorded a warm welcome. At the Tsuchun Yamen, a feast had been prepared for him by Acting Tsuchun Gon. Tan Hao-ming, Chief of the Staff and the departmental heads. The following (says the Chinese Press) may give an idea of what General Lu Yung-ting said during the banquet, using his own expressions if not exactly his own words:

FENG KUO-CHANG AND CHANG HSIN. By making this voyage, I believe I have gained much in knowledge and wisdom. But mentally I have suffered much more than I have enjoyed. Upon arrival at Nanking, I called on General Feng Kuo-chang, our Vice-President, who received me very kindly indeed. This was the first occasion of my having an opportunity to see him, and the impression he gave me was of a man too deep and too clever for common mortals to fathom his real thought. I could tell at sight that he is a worldly man. I should think that between such men as General Feng and myself, there need be no ceremony and reserve at all, as between brothers. Yet it was not so; he appeared to take special care to observe ceremony in every way. He repeatedly asked for my political views during our conversation. As I have never had any political views I could only say that, being a soldier, how could I entertain any political opinion? The only thing I knew being how to obey orders.

When I passed Hankow, I paid a call on General Chang Hsun, Tsuchun of Anhui, who, upon seeing me, at once hailed me as “elder brother!” I was much pleased with this kind of reception. His rough and ready manner may shock the sense of propriety of the literati and civilians. But he is shorn of all pretensions and, as he frankly told me, he has no patience with those who stand upon too much ceremony. His frankness, bravery and simplicity of mind will soon win him the love of his men and the regard of his acquaintances.

After arrival in Peking, I was received in audience by the President. I paid my respects to Premier Tuan Chi-jui, with whom I held conferences on military and financial questions affecting the Kwangtung province. No definite policy with regard to these matters has yet been adopted. But the Press appeared most unreasonable in publishing all sorts of senseless and wild rumours about me and my mission, without attempting to see me and find out the truth. They held out that I was demanding a change in the Provincial Chiefship; the licensing of unrestricted gambling and other vile measures. With the controversy over the Government's foreign policy, the exposure of corrupt practices in the Ministry of Finance and of Communications, and other unpleasant news daily assailing my ears, I felt quite disgusted, and the extent of my mental suffering at that time may be more easily imagined than described.

The President was most kind and considerate towards me, inviting me to live within his mansion so that I might dissipate my gloomy thoughts by the charming scenes around me. He treated me with unusual tenderness, often coming over to my apartment to make me feel at home. He is all sincerity, not a vestige of circumspection in his speech and action being observable. His is not a scheming mind at all. I believe the President is the only man that can truly be said to be with us in all sincerity and without any guileful purposes.

Hundreds of persons of all classes, called to see me every day in Peking. I was overwhelmed with receptions and other manifestations of welcome and goodwill given by individuals and parties, clubs and societies. Very often, I had to respond to invitations from four or five different places in one day. The most distressing moment at such social functions was when I was called upon to make a speech. You all know how poor a speaker I am, although I like very much to hear others speak. If I were asked to take command of 100,000 men and lead them to fight a battle, I think I would agree with alacrity. But to ask me to deliver a speech for about an hour, would throw me into perturbation. However embarrassed I might be, those who invited me would invariably present me with such a request.

Sometimes, I was so pressed to express my political inclination that with a desperate effort I mounted the platform and managed to blurt out two sentences to the effect that “I have never had any political opinion, as becomes a soldier, and to obey orders of a superior authority, in the present case the Central Government, with the concurrence of Parliament, is all I know.” To the great disappointment of my entertainers, who had expected a harangue of some length at least. Some heard my declaration with derision while others received it with applause. Outside worth has never been much cared for by me.

NO TASTE FOR CONFERENCE. Owing to my old age and impaired health, I have prayed to be released from the yoke of my busy and responsible post in Kwangtung. In this instance, the President has not been so considerate to me, for he created me Inspector-General in Kwangtung and Kwangsi, instead of according to my prayer. He said that this new post would not entail upon me much onerous work and I could cooperate about my health just as well by sitting at home. What could I do but accept? Premier Tuan wished me to remain to take part in the Military Conference. As I had already been in Peking so long, I had become tired of the ceaseless social functions from which I could find no excuse to escape unless I left the Capital. I therefore resolutely declined to stay any longer.







## SINGING IN THE FACE OF SWATTING THE SUBMARINE.

## "DIEHARDS" ON THE MINED TRANSPORT.

The Cape newspapers publish full reports of the splendid behaviour of the 20th Batt. of the Middlesex Regiment when the *Tyndareus* struck a mine off Cape Agulhas. The following is taken from the *Cape Times*:

It appears that about fifteen minutes before the accident the vessel had passed a steamer and was being followed by another, which most of the men were watching at the time. The *Tyndareus* was rapidly leaving the latter in the distance, when an accident occurred that shook the troopship from stem to stern.

The "assembly" was at once sounded, and the troops, each man wearing a life-belt, lined the decks in perfect order. It appeared almost certain that the vessel would sink before assistance could reach her, but, though they must all have realised their imminent peril, the demeanour of the men suggested, not that they were facing death, but that they were parading for long leave.

As soon as the roll had been called and the order "Stand easy!" had been given, some one started "The Long Trail," and in a few seconds the whole gathering from end to end of the ship had taken up the haunting refrain of the latest marching song. Then came the oldest favourite, "Tipperary," and for half an hour afterwards, while the ominous incline of the deck towards the bows became more and more noticeable, choruses after choruses swept along the lines and over the sea, where both the other steamers were racing to the rescue.

## SEAMAN'S HEROISM.

The vessel's wireless had not been damaged, and "S.O.S." signals were immediately sent out, while boat after boat was lowered to the water. One of the young seamen, without a moment's hesitation, jumped overboard and succeeded in righting it, and the same man, a little later, distinguished himself by diving from a lifeboat and rescuing the regimental dog, "Ruddy."

Another example of pluck was given by half a dozen of the troops who, engineers by profession, volunteered to assist in the engine-room and, exchanging khaki for overalls, did splendid work in the most dangerous spot in the ship.

## "A TRADITION OF THE ARMY."

In a leading article under this heading in the *Daily Telegraph* the following passage occurs:

"So vast is the panorama engaging our attention that we are hardly conscious of all that is involved in the movement of troops by sea in face of an enemy utilising the greatest conquests of science in pursuit of the policy of outrage and murder. From day to day thousands of men of his Majesty's Forces are afloat, cheerfully facing perils such as have never been experienced before."

"The world is full of anger; the sea is full of wrath"; the menace of battle is not more than the menace to be met with on our lines of sea communication, where mines and submarines lurk in the pathway of every heavily-laden transport. The wide sweep which the Germans are now taking in pursuit of their treacherous aims is illustrated by this narrative of the *Tyndareus*. The ship had on board a battalion of the Middlesex Regiment, memorable only for the spirit which led the Volunteer Battalion, then commanded by Colonel Sir Reginald Hennell, to proffer their services to a man for duty in South Africa at a moment of emergency not twenty years past. The vessel was steaming off Cape Agulhas, the most southerly point of the African continent, when she struck a mine. It was night-time—eight p.m., when the men would be preparing to turn in; a strong southeasterly gale was blowing. Cape Agulhas is one of the death-traps on the Cape route, visited by frequent fog and encompassed by rocks round which sweep uncertain currents. In these conditions the soldiers heard, the explosion, tearing away with terrifying noise the steel plates of the hull. They watched the vessel settle by the head, her propellers rising well out of the water. What happened? These soldiers of the Middlesex Regiment were not sailors, but landmen; there had been confusion and excitement would it have been surprising? In the darkness the "Assembly" was sounded, and the men put on their life-belts. Then the roll was called, and "upon the order 'Stand easy' being given, the whole battalion," we are told, "began to sing. There is a picture for some artist of the future. Death lurked in every wave that smote against the sides of the stricken ship. Would assistance come in time? Not a man knew, but he was conscious of one clear call—to support the tradition of the British Army rendered famous in our annals by the fate of the *Birkenhead*, which sank, by a coincidence, almost on the very spot where the *Tyndareus* lay at the mercy of the sea."

A man must face death to realise how slowly time moves. Only those who have been brought to the edge of the chasm separating the two worlds know how long a minute may be—sixty laggard seconds. These men, prisoners on board a ship gashed by a violent explosion, two of being full of water and another sinking, and with her crews sewing themselves out of their element, waited patiently for whatever fate might be theirs. The troops, it is stated, "maintained the same steadfast courage and discipline" during these poignant moments, when their fate hung in the balance. Would it be life? Would it be death? No one could answer.

The official narrative is recorded at "never was a tradition of the British Army more worthily upheld than this occasion." In that constrained sentence the regiment receives a new "battle honour"—won by sea. The King has expressed his "deep admiration of the conduct of all ranks," and in so doing he has given expression to the sentiment which will move the nation to-day. When the history of the war has become stale, and experts have ceased discussing why this plan failed and why that succeeded, the story of the *Tyndareus* will be retold. It will take its place alongside other episodes in the tale of British heroism as an heirloom of the race. The nation does well to gild the pages in its annals which are now being written by the men—and women—of a country which, we were warned less than three years ago, had lost its sense of discipline and had turned its back on the glories of the past, immersed in the clash of party politics, the barter of the mart, and the excitement of the football and cricket fields. The test has come, such a test as comes to few generations. In the light of the story of the *Tyndareus* and many another incident of this great war, will anyone dare to suggest that the race capable of such heroisms is not true to the noblest traditions of its past history and the highest ideals of humanity?

## IDEAS FOR AMERICA'S NEW CHASER.

Whoever beats the Germans must beat the submarine, says the *Literary Digest*.

Whether or not we are to have our try at it, the possibility of devising an effective weapon of defence is certainly interesting as a subject of discussion. That it must be a small motor-boat of some sort the authorities seem to be decided; but of what sort? The submarine itself has developed, since the war began, into an armoured craft with deck guns; its opponent must be prepared to meet these changes. In an article under the heading, contributed to the *Motor Boat* (New York, February, 1917) by William Washburn Nutting, the author describes the type of boat that he thinks is destined to be "The Scout of the Future." Writes Mr. Nutting, in substance:

"If we were to believe all the pseudo-scientific statements which have appeared in certain Sunday supplements and seem that swatting a submarine is the simplest sort of an amateur pastime to be indulged in by any one in possession of a motor boat. That such an idea, actually prevalent on this side of the Atlantic is proved by some of the designs for submarine-chasers which have come to light recently—cute little toy boats, for the most part, and utterly unadapted to the rigours of offshore work."

"Although the conditions have changed, many people have clung to the old idea that the runabout or hydroplane equipped with a machine gun or a 1-pounder is a match for the modern U-boat. But the fact is that while the motor-boat has become one of the most efficient instruments for hunting down the submarine, it is an entirely different sort of boat than is popularly imagined. Furthermore, the development is still going on, and there is no way of telling how soon the most efficient submarine destroyer of the present will be obsolete."

"We haven't the immense fleet of steam-trawlers to call upon that England had at the start of the war, and while we have ocean-going tugs and the like, most of our vessels, besides those destroyers comparatively few private craft suitable, the smallest unit that stands to reason that is the one to choose. In other words, it is not better to have fifty 65-footers than one destroyer, especially when they may be had in a small fraction of the time."

To devise a suitable boat for our present need, Mr. George Crouch and the writer are quoted together recently and have been produced. Since the boat is solely to destroy submarines, they concluded with in favour of as large a gun as can be carried. Experience has shown, Mr. Nutting thinks, that a three-inch gun with universal mounting is about the best for the purpose, the others say nothing less than the six-inch will do. He bids us remember that the three-inch gun shoots a shell which weighs in the neighbourhood of fifteen pounds. He goes on:

"These, in brief, were the considerations with which Mr. Crouch went to work. The first feature of the boat is her size. She is 55 ft. in length by 13 ft. 6 in. beam, which was found to be the smallest craft that would carry the equipment we had decided on, and be comfortable in any weather."

"In the second place, she is of a form of hull which could be driven easily at speeds up to thirty miles an hour, but with sufficient underwater body to make her capable of keeping the sea in any weather."

"Her third feature is that she is built of steel. The advantages of steel over wood for such a boat are several fold. Although it would take longer to get out the first boat, the case with which the parts could be standardized and erected would enable a great number to be turned out in much shorter time than it would be to build them of wood. Then there is the matter of splinters. Every one knows the advantages of a steel car over a wooden one, and the same applies to a vessel under fire. Furthermore, there is the feature of safety from fire—an important one in a fighting vessel driven by gasoline."

"The fourth point is the armament, of which the three-inch gun, as described above. We wish particularly to call attention to the foundation for this gun, which is mounted directly above the steel bulkhead. An arched steel plate over the door ties the parts of the bulkhead together, and the steel sides of the bulkhead on either side of the door form to support the weight and take the kick." In all the new submarine-swatter seems to be an efficient and formidable vessel.

The regiment receives a new "battle honour"—won by sea. The King has expressed his "deep admiration of the conduct of all ranks," and in so doing he has given expression to the sentiment which will move the nation to-day. When the history of the war has become stale, and experts have ceased discussing why this plan failed and why that succeeded, the story of the *Tyndareus* will be retold. It will take its place alongside other episodes in the tale of British heroism as an heirloom of the race. The nation does well to gild the pages in its annals which are now being written by the men—and women—of a country which, we were warned less than three years ago, had lost its sense of discipline and had turned its back on the glories of the past, immersed in the clash of party politics, the barter of the mart, and the excitement of the football and cricket fields. The test has come, such a test as comes to few generations. In the light of the story of the *Tyndareus* and many another incident of this great war, will anyone dare to suggest that the race capable of such heroisms is not true to the noblest traditions of its past history and the highest ideals of humanity?

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## THE BLOCKADE.

## A VIGOROUS DEFENCE. NO CHANGE OF POLICY.

In both Houses of Parliament the subject of the day (March 27th) was the Blockade of Germany. Was it possible to increase its stringency? Could the Minister of Blockade do more than he has been doing during the past twelvemonth? And what effect was being produced in Germany? Was the enemy near starvation, or near to the point where he would have to give up owing to the blockade? Such were the leading questions. They were answered very frankly and effectively by Lord Robert Cecil in a closely-reasoned speech of an hour and a quarter's duration.

Lord Robert has been attacked with much persistence and bitterness in certain quarters, as though he and the officials of his Department had some peculiar tenderness either for the enemy or for the rights of neutrals. He referred to these attacks at the close of his speech in terms which betrayed extreme sensitiveness, and said that as long as he would continue at his post, though he would have preferred, he said, when the present Government was formed, to support it as a private member. As for never being one of those who believed that Germany could be starved into submission, or that the blockade could take the place of victory in the field, but he was confident that it would prove to be of "some small assistance" in the final reckoning. This was a curiously deprecatory phrase, especially as he had just "food" and other highly important commodities in Germany, which had led to rioting in many places, and to profound discontent. Apparently Lord Robert agrees broadly with Mr. Hawkins, who in a speech of marked moderation expressed the opinion that there was no real starvation among the actual war workers in Germany, and that "a very fair amount of staff was still finding its way in. It is the knowledge of this which has led some people to believe that 'the blockade is, in a side-show of the Foreign Office than one of our major activities in the war."

## THE REAL DIFFICULTY.

This impression Lord Robert Cecil set himself to remove by a detailed statement of what he and his Department have done, since he took command. Before the war, there was no proper Blockade Department, and considerable friction arose between the Foreign Office and the Admiralty. Now there is none, and the beneficial result of the discussion ought to be the extinction of the popular fallacy that if only the blockade were left in the hands of the Admiralty, all would be well. The fact is that it would be also impossible to turn it over to the Admiralty without converting the Admiralty into a new Foreign Office, for difficult international questions are perpetually arising. Sir Edward Carson poured ridicule on this particularly foolish suggestion, and said it was the last thing that the Admiralty desired.

The main difficulties which now confront us in the matter of the blockade arise from the fact that we have to blockade Germany across neutral countries, which are largely permeated with German influence and intrigue. There is direct over-sea trade to Germany. That has all been cut off by the blockade, and we now have to deal with a traffic of commodities reaching Germany through neutrals. Commandant Bellairs boldly proposed that inasmuch as nearly all Europe is at war we should forbid neutrals to trade with Germany, and cut off all their imports if they refused. Lord Robert's reply was that, apart from military and moral considerations, this fit because the immediate result would be the neutralisation of Germany's food and other products available for export, and we should get none; while, if the Danish and Dutch farmers would find Germany a ready buyer of the cattle they could no longer feed. In other words, heroic action would merely benefit the enemy. The moral aspect of the proposal was well dealt with by Lord Lansdowne and the Lord Chancellor, both of whom were glad that the Government proposed to make no serious change in the methods pursued by their predecessors.

## A DECIDED IMPROVEMENT.

It is clear from the figures which Lord Robert laid before the House that a very considerable improvement has taken place in the export of foodstuffs from Holland and Denmark to Great Britain in the last year, and notably in the last quarter. It was most unsatisfactory eighteen months ago, and it still leaves a good deal to be desired. Several speakers, therefore, indulged in some sharp criticism of that country, but Lord Robert Cecil said he was authorised by the Government to say that they saw no reason to modify the blockade policy in respect of Denmark, and he added that he himself made no charge whatever against the Danes, who had kept to the terms of their agreement "with admirable fidelity."

The Minister also gave figures showing that in respect of corn, grain, coals, fertilisers, and oils, vegetable oils and imports into Holland and the Scandinavian countries, taken in the lump, was decidedly less last quarter than it had been before the war. This very pertinent fact had a marked effect upon opinion in the House. In the House of Lords, Lord Emmott strongly deprecated any attack on Denmark and Holland, and said that the present debate could not have occurred at a more untimely moment.

The answer of the Government, therefore, to their critics is that the principle of rationing which they have adopted is the only practicable method, and that their way of procedure—that of coming

(Continued at foot of next column.)

## BLIND MARKSMEN.

## A SIGHTLESS V.C. IN THE FIRING LINE.

All the students of the Worcester College for the Higher Education of the Blind who have reached the age of 18 have enrolled for National Service, and in spite of the many disappointments they have experienced in their previous efforts to obtain war work, they are hoping that the services of some of them at least will be accepted.

When war broke out the students' services were offered as stretcher bearers, listening-post observers, and trench diggers. Their military enthusiasm prompted the headmaster of the college (Mr. G. C. Brown) to devise a "blind" target.

The bull is made of steel, and is made to "speak" by pulling a string at the end of the range. The blind sniper aims at the sound. The "target" is made of lead, the "maple" of tin, and the "outer" of wood. Competitive can keep their own scores by the varying sounds of impact. Shooting was sometimes quite good, but experience showed that the blind can use a revolver with far greater accuracy than a rifle, because the aiming is more instinctive. It is declared that as night a blind man with a revolver would be a more dangerous antagonist than a sighted man.

One blind man at least was privileged to serve in France. Capt. E. B. Towse, who gained the V.C. and lost his sight in South Africa, was sent to the base hospital, where he typed letters home for the wounded. He has since been given opportunities of going into the firing line, and has been mentioned in dispatches. The Worcester students are now digging up an acre of their playing field for food production.

## RED CROSS BANDAGES POISONED BY SPIES.

Mr. Albert W. Staub, Director of the Atlantic Division of the American Red Cross, addressing the local Red Cross organization at Philadelphia recently, said:

"You women of Philadelphia must clean house. Go over the list of your members and make sure of the loyalty of every one. Under no circumstances allow any one in your board rooms unless you know who they are. Keep persons out of the workrooms who have no right to be there."

"I'll tell you why I am insisting on such precautions. Recently I found in a New Jersey town bandages which had been prepared at one of the Red Cross headquarters and which had been soaked in poisonous chemicals and then dried so that when they were put to use they would kill the person on whom they were used. In addition, some of the dressings had been filled with ground glass, so that when they were used on open wounds they would cut and cause suppurating sores."

These discoveries were made within the last three weeks. The results of our investigations have been turned over to the Department of Justice, and that department is about to institute prosecution against those who are against us will go."

The Executive Committee of the local organization later had a protracted session behind closed doors.—*N. Y. Times*.

## LORD KITCHENER'S SLEEPLESS NIGHTS.

Speaking in the House of Commons on the Dardanelles Report Colonel Sir Mark Sykes said he was sent for to see Lord Kitchener one day about some other business. Lord Kitchener said to him, "My head aches very badly. I have had no sleep for three nights because I have had the picture before my eyes the whole time of those poor men being drowned and massacred on the beaches at Gallipoli. What a relief to know they were safely off." That was the crisis of Lord Kitchener's career, yet he was not thinking of his reputation or place in history, but like the good soldier he was, he was thinking of his men. (Cheers.)

to an agreement with a responsible body of traders in the neutral country, who themselves see to the distribution of the goods imported—has worked as successfully as could be expected. It is a matter of bargaining with the neutrals, and then trusting to their honour to be as good as their word. Listening to the Minister for Blockade, one gathers that he did not see how the stringency of the blockade was to be increased, or how any further pressure was to be exercised upon neutrals, unless the Government are prepared—which they are not—to ride roughshod over neutral rights; and even then he doubted whether the effect produced would be the effect desired. Lord Robert assured the House that no feeding-stuffs were being sent from Great Britain to neutrals, and he is not prepared to stop their import of feeding-stuffs from other neutrals on the ground that part of the produce in the shape of pig-meat will eventually reach Germany.

## THE NAVY QUITE SATISFIED.

Such was the burden of the speech, and its effect was manifestly increased by Sir Edward Carson's emphatic repudiation of what he called the ridiculous doctrine of "seize every neutral ship and take out the goods." That meant, he said, war with everybody. The Admiralty is quite satisfied that everything is being done that can be done, and is working in thorough harmony with the Minister of Blockade. In fact, the attacks on the blockade are belated, and the department are scandalously unjust. It was Lord Robert Cecil's first opportunity for nearly a year to answer his critics, both inside and outside Parliament, and he put up a strong and, indeed, an unanswered case.—*Daily Telegraph*.

## "CASCADE" BEER.

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- 2.—Its cash income for the year was ... .. **7,890,000**
- 3.—Its cash income for the year was ... .. **G\$18,499,000**
- 4.—Its Death Claims, Matured Endowments and Cash profits were (including all war losses) ... .. **2,528,459**
- 5.—Its Assets amounted to ... .. **G\$7,578,018**
- 6.—Its Surplus paid, or allotted to Policy-holders during 1916 ... .. **G\$82,948,996**
- 7.—Its Surplus earned in 1916 ... .. **G\$8,622,572**
- 8.—Its total Surplus (over all liabilities and Capital Stock) ... .. **G\$1,110,900**
- 9.—Its distribution of profits to participating policy-holders was on the same basis as previous to the war (1913) ... .. **964,274**
- 10.—Its Life Assurances in force at 31st December, 1916 ... .. **G\$2,075,174**
- 11.—Its distribution of profits to participating policy-holders was on the same basis as previous to the war (1913) ... .. **G\$8,509,865**
- 12.—Its record for new business was not equalled by any Life Company in the British Empire (Industrial business excluded) ... .. **G\$281,434,699**
- 13.—Its payments to Policy-holders since organization ... .. **G\$80,254,071**

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BANKOW	"LINAN"	On 14th May, Noon.
SHANGHAI	"SUNNING"	On 14th May, 4 P.M.
MANILA CEBU and ILOILO	"TAMING"	On 14th May, Noon.
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